

Senator Sumner.

The Richmond Dispatch says, that when Sumner moved in the Senate to call on the President for information with regard to the temper of the Southern States, and the policy of restoring them to the Union, he expected to receive the report of Carl Schurz alone. That worthy had already written out his views according to order, and they were precisely such as Sumner wanted. Indeed, he knew what was in the report, for he had been constantly communicating with Schurz. That individual is a German, with no acquaintance with the Southern people. He came, as they supposed, on a spying expedition, and they would have nothing to do with him. He went back with quite as much information as he had when he came, and no more. Yet that fact did not, in the slightest degree, affect the character of his report. He came here for the purpose of collecting evidence—if he could—to prove that the South was contumacious, rebellious, and not fit for reconstruction. He could find no such evidence, for the people would have nothing to do with him, and he manufactured it to suit his purpose. Sumner knew well the character of the report, and with the pitiful arrogance natural to the man, called for papers.

Well, the President gave him papers. First, he gave him his own views—short, pointed, pithy, and to the purpose. Next came the report of General Grant—equally brief, equally decided, quite as clear, and even more to the purpose. Last came a long, lumbering, prosy report of all the lies that Carl Schurz had heard in the South, stuffed full of malice, and reeking with negrophilism. The Senate was electrified by the report of General Grant. It was spread to all quarters of the United States as fast as the telegraph could send it. It could not stand Carl Schurz, but ordered his report to be printed. And printed it is; this report of a German, sent here for the express purpose of spying out the nakedness of the land, and reporting nakedness where he could find none.

Never was man taken more aback than "Carl Schummer." His usual arrogance failed him entirely. He abused General Grant, but had to back out; he abused the President, but hauled in. In a word, he made the most pitiable failure he has made since Preston Brooks caned him some years ago. On this subject the New York World discourses as follows:

"What General Lee failed to do, Mr. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, has undertaken to accomplish. The American people, who believe that the Republic owes something to the soldier who led our armies to final victory over the rebellion, will be edified by the modesty of the Massachusetts Senator who yesterday assailed, scrap-book in hand, the honor and the veracity of Ulysses S. Grant!

"General Grant has seen the South. Mr. Charles Sumner never has ventured beyond the line of our national bayonets arrayed for war. General Grant defeated the gallant armies which, for four long years, held at bay the whole power of the Union. Mr. Charles Sumner was ignominiously thrashed with a cane by a South Carolina representative, long since dead and turned to dust.

"The hero of a hundred fights recommends that the Southern people be entrusted with the control of their own affairs. The victim of Mr. Preston Brooks, writhing still with an impotent lust of personal vengeance upon the innocent fellow-citizens of a rash and hasty man, whom God has removed from all human retribution, shrieks out foul-mouthed abuse of the President, and clamors for the practical abolition of the Constitution and the Union.

"Heaven forbid that we should insult the common sense and the patriotism of the American people with argument in such a case as this. Never were the man and the fanatic more sharply brought face to face than here. General Grant fought to save the Union and the Constitution. Did the heroic Americans who fought under General Grant, and with him, fight to save the Union and the Constitution, and to save the Republic from the hands of a dead Congressman from Carolina?"

LETTER FROM MR. TRESSCOT.—The following letter has been addressed to us, and will explain itself:

CHARLESTON, December 26, 1865. GENTLEMEN: Since my arrival here I have received very many letters addressed to me on business as Executive Agent of the State. You will oblige me by allowing me to say that this agency was terminated by the election of Senators and Members of Congress, and that all communications should in future be addressed to them.

I will also add, that most of these communications related to individual claims, and that they were not in that form which could ever have been pressed for decision. They were, as a general rule, merely statements, upon which an opinion, more or less correct, might be formed.

I have very little doubt that most of these claims, especially those for the restoration of lands, can be recovered; but the parties should place their claims at once in competent professional hands, for no general application on their behalf, whether by State Agent or Members of Congress, can be successful. Respectfully,
WM. HENRY TRESSCOT.

Solving the Problem.

The New York World notices that a change has come over the New York Times, Raymond's paper. It would seem so, for the paragraph quoted comes with a strange grace from the columns which but the other day were vomiting forth fire and brimstone upon the Southern whites. But they do come with a grace, strange though it be, and we hail them as cordially as if we had never heard anything less rational from the same source:

"The great problem of keeping the two races together in the lately insurgent States on terms which shall be mutually advantageous, must be solved at the South—in the local Southern Legislatures, in the local courts of justice, in the executive council chambers of just such governors as Judge Jenkins. Every feather's weight of extra official pressure from without will most surely produce a reaction in the minds of the better disposed of the employers at the South. And nothing that the philanthropy of the North can contribute will be a compensation to the freedman for his forfeiture of the goodwill and kindly co-operation of those who have heretofore directed his labor."

"A word fitly spoken," says the wise man, "is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." There may be differences of opinion in this case as to the metal of the "pictures," but the apples are surely golden—apples of peace, and not of discord.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In justice to myself and a few others, I take the privilege of placing myself properly before the good citizens of Columbia. When the resolution proposing to appoint a Committee to contract for building a temporary shed in Assembly street, costing over six thousand dollars, was about to be put, the yeas and nays were called for and the following Aldermen, Bates, Hope and Glaze, voted no. This does not appear in the published proceedings of last meeting of Council. So as to enable the citizens to judge, who deserves merit and who does not.

ORLANDO Z. BATES.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.—Earl Russell, the new English Premier, is sick. Having a cold, he stayed away from the recent Cabinet Council. According to the London Star, however, his illness is somewhat more serious.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, has been appointed umpire to a joint commission, representing the United States and the Republic of Columbia, South America, for the settlement of claims arising out of the Panama riots of 1856.

The official investigation into the escape of Stephens has been postponed until the close of the Commission, but the Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Corry Connellan, has been directed to answer certain interrogatories tendered to him by order of the Executive. A large number of persons of considerable position are said, by the Dublin Evening Mail, to be seriously compromised in the affair.

The Paris journals are strictly forbidden to speak of Mexico.

The arrival in Paris of the magnificent jewels belonging to the Empress Charlotte, under pretence of alteration and repairs, has given rise to all sorts of comments. People say that a certain great financial firm has been induced to lend a considerable sum upon the Imperial coronet, which was composed of the whole of the wedding diamonds of the Princess Louise, and which was all the dowry King Leopold ever got with his wife.

TERRIBLE GALE IN NEW YORK.—The Herald, of the 22d, speaking of the late gale in that city, says:

The snow storm of Wednesday night was succeeded early yesterday morning by a strong West wind, which prevailed with great fury during the entire day and last night. Much damage was done to property, several disastrous shipwrecks, with loss of life. The brig Prosper and John Ayiles and the schooner Twilight were wrecked at Sandy Hook. The schooner Eveline Hickey went to pieces off Long Branch, Captain Fisher and his wife being among the lost. The James T. Crandall lies ashore at Dell Beach, full of water, and bark Enrique is in the same condition off Fort Hamilton. The gale was very severe even inside the harbor, and the navigation of all sail vessels was prohibited by old Boreas. In the city a new house at Fifth avenue and Sixty-third street was blown down and fell upon a shanty adjoining it, completely demolishing the latter. Besides this, so far as we have learned, the wind confined itself to playing a few antics with hats and "rindolme and the blowing down of a few rickety chimneys. The effect at Buffalo was, however, much more serious, as represented by the despatches from that point.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. Howard, decides that the Freedman's Bureau cannot hold, and the Government cannot set aside, unoccupied Government lands in Florida or any State for the use or benefit of freedmen. He further says, however, that all homestead or pre-emption laws are as applicable to freedmen as to any other class of persons.

COTTON TAX.—The revenue derived by the Government at Macon, Georgia, from the duty of two cents per pound on cotton, for the six weeks preceding the first of November, amounted to \$450,000, and it is estimated that the duties derived from the same source at that place will reach more than \$500,000 additional during the months of November and December.

Authentic accounts from Mexico say that the Republicans were forced to raise the siege of Matamoros, by the approach of large French reinforcements. This does not confirm the report that the French were concentrating their troops in the interior.

The President's Message.

Sometimes with misgiving, oftener with hopefulness, we have waited for the hour when Andrew Johnson would confront and baffle the disunion intrigues of the Radicals with the emphatic exercise of his authority as President of the United States. Our appeals to him have been frequent and earnest to stand by the Constitution and the laws, and to vindicate our Republican institutions against the treachery and fanaticism of the faction that have been striving to sustain their waning power by encouraging the elements of intersectional discord. We could not believe that Mr. Johnson, himself a Southerner, a Democrat, a man of the people, a citizen who owed his disenthralment from poverty and obscurity to the ennobling influences of republicanism, would connive with fanatical conspirators that were aiming to legislate away the attributes of our political system.

At last the hope is realized. The promise is fulfilled. The Executive voice proclaims to the Radical intriguers, thus far shall ye go and no further. Perhaps it was politic on the part of Mr. Johnson to permit the Congressional disunionists to go as far as they did, that their plans might be revealed, their madness made apparent, and the full measure of the guilt of their revolutionary purpose exhibited to the popular comprehension. And when we have asked, in view of the boldness and desperation of the demagogues who were seeking the very life of republicanism, "when check the conspiracy?" perhaps his was the deeper wisdom that answered:

"Let it bud, Ripen, flaunt it the day, and burst to fruit; The Dead Sea's fruit of ashes! Ashes that I will scatter to the winds."

We publish to-day a special message of the President to the Senate, in which he distinctly repudiates the doctrine of holding the South in territorial subjection as conquered provinces, and throws the weight of his Executive influence in favor of the immediate political rehabilitation of the Southern States. If the incendiary disunion speech of Mr. Stevens on Monday, have precipitated this action on the part of Mr. Johnson, it is a just retribution upon the party that have obeyed the evil counsels of the Pennsylvania demagogue. Out of his own mouth has come his condemnation, and the fabric of anarchy and disunion that he pictured is overturned by the breath of his own frenzy. The hours of the supremacy of the extremists in Congress are numbered, and over the deliberations of the Select Committee of Fifteen will preside the spirit of the Executive policy, whose controlling influence they cannot overcome, if they have the temerity to combat it.

The conduct of General Grant in urging on the President a policy of immediate reconstruction, commends him to the gratitude and admiration of the people. He has helped to achieve a victory in the beneficence of whose results he will find the record of a purer fame than that which attaches to his military career. Now, indeed, is he fighting the battle for the Union, and the laurel that he will win in that conflict he can wear in the South, as in the North, with the assurance, everywhere, of the tribute of popular respect.

Now that Mr. Johnson has declared open war against the Radical programme, we hope that he will push hostilities with all the energy and decision of his character. He will have to encounter a bitter and active opposition. No effort will be spared to thwart, annoy and weaken his Administration. Mr. Sumner's prompt and vindictive attack when the message was read in the Senate exhibits the nature of the antagonism that he must confront, and is the prelude of the gathering storm. Popular sentiment will support the President, and all the more earnestly if he meets the issue unflinchingly and approves himself equal to the emergency. The Radicals have had just rope enough to hang themselves with, and Mr. Stevens has adjusted the noose himself and kicked away the prop. A brief struggle, a spasm or so, the convulsion of the dying agony, and Radicalism will have ceased to exist to disturb the harmonies of Republicanism. Requiescat in pace.—New York News.

The Montgomery Advertiser mentions that Major-General Thomas has notified the authorities of his readiness to relieve Alabama of Federal troops, but that the Governor thinks it advisable that they be retained for the present, and until there shall be suitable organizations of the militia to preserve order and assist in executing the laws.

A bill was passed by the Legislature of Georgia, at its recent session, to enable the Treasurers of the several Counties of the State to raise funds for the payment of the indebtedness of the Counties, authorizing the issue of County bonds maturing within three years, at seven per cent. interest.

NO MORE REQUIRED OF THE SOUTH.—In an article upon the message of Southern Governors, the New York Times says: "So far as fundamental principles are concerned, the specimens we have given show that no more need be required of the Southern States."

A despatch from New York states that the affairs of the Fenians still continue muddled. The members of the press were excluded from the Senate on the 20th, and on the same day several prominent circles passed resolutions endorsing the O'Mahoney faction.

The National Intelligencer says that, on Thursday last, the name of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

The mail train on the North Carolina Road ran off near Concord on Friday, the 22d instant, killing J. A. White, express messenger, and Mr. Oates, baggage master.

In New York, in the case of the Union Bank against Ketchum & Sons, the Supreme Court rendered a verdict against the latter of \$256,000.

A young man named Garret was stabbed by young Dalton Yancey, son of the celebrated Wm. L. Yancey, a few nights since, at a dancing academy in Montgomery, Ala. Garret has since died. Yancey has delivered himself to the civil authorities.

In the Supreme Court of New York, on the 20th, Harris, charged with being a Confederate spy, was brought forth for trial. A writ of habeas corpus was served upon Gen. Hooker for him, which was at first disregarded. A decision will be rendered in a few days.

The State Department has advices from our Minister at Chili that the war between Spain and Chili is still kept up. The commander of the Spanish fleet had offered a gross insult to Mr. Nelson, our Minister, for which an apology will be demanded.

R. H. Waring, editor of the Charlotte Times, arrested by order of Gen. Ruger, arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the 24th. The arrest was made, it is said, on account of articles that have recently appeared in the Times.

A large warehouse, filled with Government supplies, valued at over \$1,000,000, at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, was destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire, on Tuesday last.

A caucus of all the Southern members now in Washington was held a few evenings since, at which they resolved to go home and remain there until after the 4th of March.

Henry's breech-loading rifle, presented by Mr. Winchester, of the New Haven Arms Company, has carried off the prize offered by the Swiss Federal Government for the best breech-loading fire-arms.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, 27th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, JAS. S. SIMONS, of Charleston, S. C., to MAGGIE C., daughter of Col. C. R. Bryce, of Columbia, S. C.

TO RENT,

MY STABLE, on Bull street, with the privilege of water. JOHN A. KAY. Dec 29

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A CHEST CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A CARRIAGE and HARNESS. A Two-horse WAGON and HARNESS. A handsome BOOK-CASE. Apply to Dec 29 1* F. LANCE & SON.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS JANE WADE will resume the exercises of her SCHOOL on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1866, at her residence on Richland street. Dec 29 2

Collector's Office, Internal Revenue, THIRD DISTRICT, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1865.

REVENUE STAMPS for sale. JAMES G. GIBBES, Collector. Dec 29 3

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS GLAZE will resume the exercises of her SCHOOL on MONDAY, January 1, 1866. Apply at her residence on Arsenal Hill. MUSIC on Piano will be taught. Dec 29 2*

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on Friday night, 22d inst., two large MILK COWS, with their CALVES; one a red cow, without horns; the other a large black cow. Also a small red CALF. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. Apply to THOS. B. CLARKSON, Corner Bull and Blanding streets. Dec 29 1*

ESTRAY MULE,

STRAYED into my yard, a week or ten days ago, a dark mouse-colored MULE, about fifteen hands high, which the owner can have by paying expenses. RICHARD O'NEALE, Sr. Dec 29 3*

Fire and Marine INSURANCE

BEING appointed agent for several FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES, I am prepared to insure to any amount against fire. Amongst the offices for which I am agent are the well-known Metropolitan, of New York; Continental, of New York; and National, of New Orleans. These offices alone have a capital of over \$2,000,000. Policies made payable in either gold or currency. JAMES G. GIBBES, Agent. Dec 29

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

WE will send by mail, safely packed and post-paid:
For \$5, 1 doz. JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.
1 " AGRICULTURIST.
1 " GOLDEN SEEDED.
For \$10, 2 " JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.
2 " AGRICULTURIST.
2 " GOLDEN SEEDED.
For \$20, 4 " JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.
4 " Agriculturist.
2 " Golden Seeded.
2 " Russell.
2 " Triomphe de Gand.
2 " Wilson's Albany.
1 " Lenning's White.

The above are the most valuable kinds now cultivated, and include early, medium and late maturing varieties. The Jucunda—our No. 700—for size, beauty, yield, profit and other desirable qualities, is the most valuable strawberry of which we have any knowledge. For the Agriculturist, (a new seedling,) we paid the highest price ever paid for a strawberry; Golden Seeded is the best early, and Lenning's White the best white; Russell, Triomphe de Gand and Wilson are invaluable.

Our catalogue, giving descriptions of these and many other varieties, and furnishing much valuable information to growers of strawberries, will be sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents. J. KNOX, (Box 155,) Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec 29 6

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, for a small family. Apply at Mr. A. R. Taylor's residence on "the hill." Dec 27 3*

Local Items.

We are indebted to P. F. Frazee, Esq., for New York, Washington and Richmond papers, ahead of the mail.

"THE CODE."—The Acts passed by the Legislature relative to the freedmen, for sale at this office. Price 20 cents; by mail 25 cents.

"THE MAGIC WHEEL."—Mr. Glass has for sale an entirely new article, that will highly delight the little folks. It is termed the "Magic Wheel," which, by the aid of a looking-glass, presents a series of figures as varied as any in a kaleidoscope, and is decidedly more entertaining. We have to return the thanks of our little ones to Mr. G. for a box.

THE MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON.—We published a notice of the re-opening of this old and favorite hotel, yesterday morning, from the Charleston News, and only add that we heartily endorse everything that the News states. Mr. Purcell has secured the services of Messrs. George Wells, J. E. Sterling, J. Burnhaus and T. P. Slider. Visitors to Charleston, we feel convinced, will need no further information with reference to a stopping place in the old city.

THE FREEDMEN.—ADDRESS OF GEN. ELY.—As we noticed yesterday, Gen. Ely addressed a large concourse of the freed people on Wednesday last. He opened by telling them of the great change which had taken place in their status, not only in relation to obtaining their freedom, but in the near breaking up of their present relations with their former masters and employers on the first of January next. He told them they had now to depend upon themselves; that both they and their former masters were relieved from their responsibilities to each other respectively. He strongly inculcated a spirit of self-reliance, and presented to them the importance of making contracts for the ensuing year, and of knowing what they were doing in making these contracts. There was a mutual dependence of the land-owners and the laborers, and that the faithful fulfillment of the contracts made between them was absolutely necessary to the interest of both. He told them, that when they worked for the interests of the planter, they worked not only for their own but for the best interests of the whole country.

The Government, he said, had established the Freedmen's Bureau for their protection, and every agent of it, and every officer and soldier were among them for their benefit; but he admonished them of the folly of waiting, expecting that the Government would give them lands, or do any further than what it had done and was doing for them. As regarded the acquisition of property; he told them that alone could be accomplished by their own industry and honesty. The idea of the division of lands he thought arose from the occupation of the abandoned plantations on the coast, at a period when even the Government did not know what disposition would be made of them. He inculcated morality and virtue in all the social relations of life, and urged them to educate their children and train them to habits of honest industry. The reputation of themselves and families depended on the strict observance of the marriage tie, and the moralities which attach to it; and, in concluding, he again sought to impress as to the community of interest between the planters and themselves, and that the eyes of the world were upon them as a people, to observe whether they were worthy of their new position.

Gen. Ely was followed by Mr. Williams, his adjutant, who, in a few brief remarks, strongly urged his hearers to apply themselves to industry, the elevation of their minds, so that they might win the respect of other nations.

Notwithstanding the large assemblage, every thing passed off quietly, and we hope with beneficial effect upon the parties interested, in the proper adjustment of our labor system.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

- J. Knox—Strawberry Plants by Mail.
- Levin & Peixotto—Building Lot.
- "—Havana Segars.
- F. Lance & Son—Carpenter's Tools, &c.
- John A. Kay—Stable to Rent.
- Miss Jane Wade—School Notice.
- James G. Gibbes—Insurance Agency.
- "—Revenue Stamps.
- "—Clothing, &c.
- Miss Glaze—School Notice.
- Thos. B. Clarkson—Estray Cows.
- R. O'Neale, sr.—Mule Taken Up.
- Durbee & Walter—Night Sales.
- "—Sundries at Auction.

ARE THEY GOING?—We refer, reader, to your teeth. Be careful. Next to your eyes, your teeth are the most precious of your facial organs. Use the Fragrant Sozodont. It will at once arrest decay and prevent what are now but mere specks from being orifices. In brief, it will save and beautify your teeth; and it is the only thing that can save them. Reflect on this.